Directed Net Basics in Three Parts

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Part I: General Introduction

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C Acknowledging a Call
D Ending a Call
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General Intro: What is a "Directed Net"

When more than two stations gather together on the same frequency to handle emergency traffic a directed net is thus indicated. For efficiency, only one station, the net control station (**NCS**), controls and manages the communication flow. Other stations must call "Net Control" to get permission before calling anyone else.

The NCS should be equipped and located in order to maximize reception.
A Net is generally used when three or more stations are on the same frequency
The NCS should prioritize use of the net for the most urgent traffic first; maintain a list of all active stations on net frequency, and record a log of net activity

A Net Control Station (NCS) is like a traffic cop at a hub. The NCS should be alert, informed, and quick to react in an informed and decisive manner. The purpose is to move as much emergency and priority traffic in the most timely manner.
A NCS should avoid sending and receiving messages, but act solely as a facilitator. A NCS should be efficient, but also non-abrasive, friendly, considerate, calming (to avoid hysteria), and concise.

A NCS preferably should have at least a two channel capability in order to coordinate with the logistics net regarding shift changes, resource net business, command nets, and tactical net business off the main net frequency. The NCS shall send traffic off the main frequency to avoid congestion as much as is feasible. Avoid relay when possible.

A NCS should ***NOT*** act as a major destination reception site nor an origination message center. Rather the NCS directs the traffic. A directed net is ***NOT*** operated as a central dispatch center; but rather as a facilitator.

Tips for Net Control by Madeline Lombaerde, KD6JTU - South County ARES Member

"On a blank 8.5"x11" sheet of paper, make a list of all the [assignment] posts that have to be covered. Typically, the post name becomes the tactical call sign. On this sheet, write the first name and call sign of each person assigned to a particular post. Make this the working base for assignments. As people are rotated, cross off those no longer at a post and write in the person currently assigned to it.

Get or make a copy of the sign-in sheet showing the list of amateur radio operators who are working at the event, available for assignments.

Find out if someone has been promised a particular post; assign those people first. Next, find out who has a preference as to where they are assigned. Ask for physical limitations (back problems, limited walking capability). Assign posts accordingly. Find out who has to leave early and the time they have to go.

Remind everyone that they are not to leave their post without first informing Net Control. This is especially imperative for the critical posts. If they have to take a break, they should first call Net Control and state the expected length of time they need to be away from the post. For any break longer than 5 minutes (except for shadows), a new person should be assigned to take over the post. For shadows, a new person must be assigned even for a 5 minute break. (In just a minute a shadow can get separated from the person being shadowed and communication to that event person is lost.)

Have everyone do a radio check with Net Control BEFORE leaving the Net Control area. Make sure they have PL set properly and can easily switch to the secondary frequency if necessary.

Make sure each person knows their tactical call sign.

Everyone should report to Net Control when they reach their post ("on station"). Net Control should request a radio signal report from each station to determine the lowest power setting that Net Control can use and still be heard at every post.

Net Control needs to make an "all stations" announcement on the main frequency used for the event requesting that all stations stand-by until the end of the event (give an approximate time). This should be done when the Net is started and every hour or so until the end at which time the frequency should be released for normal use.

Once all posts have reported in, it's a good idea to do a roll call every hour or so. If a post doesn't answer, try it two more times then move on. After roll call try the post again. If still no response, send someone to find the person at the post and have them check that they aren't off frequency and that the battery isn't dead. (In the past, hams have commented, "I was wondering why it was so quiet on the Net … I didn't hear anything for a long time and didn't realize it was a problem with my radio.)

It is extremely important that Net Control follow up on all requests for information. Net Control will not have all the answers, but should be able to get them, particularly from the Comm Boss. Post-it notes are a good way to note down traffic that requires a reply. As the replies are given, the Post-it can be tossed or filed away as desired. Sometimes a formal log sheet is requested or required. The benefit to the log sheet is that it provides an orderly historical record of what's happened in the event so far. Whatever method you use, note the time the information was requested and the time the reply was given.

When rotating people as Net Control, be sure to let the next person know what's happening, and what replies are pending. It's important to have them use the Post rotation sheet so when you return or another person takes over, the post assignments are clearly indicated.

Every post must be able to hear and contact Net Control. However, individual posts may not be able to hear one another. It's helpful for Net Control to repeat traffic that all posts should know about. For instance, Nancy's Shadow reports that Nancy is looking for Dan. Net Control can say something like "I copy that Nancy is looking for Dan; all posts should report Dan's location to Net Control."

Let posts go directly to each other whenever possible. Relay only if one post can't hear the other. When a post needs to "go direct", they should contact Net Control requesting to go direct to the other post. "Go direct" is all that Net Control has to say. When the traffic is complete, the requesting station should contact Net Control to hand back the frequency. If this isn't done, Net Control should ask the initiating post if they are finished with their direct traffic.

Long messages (item lists, long transmissions between posts) should be put off to the secondary frequency so the primary frequency isn't tied up.

Allow some "drop" time so priority traffic can break in if necessary. If an exchange goes on for more than 30 seconds, take a breath between transmissions "just in case". Also, if Net Control needs a moment to think about something, don't keep the PTT button pushed. Do your thinking off the air.

It's okay to ask a station to "stand by" while you finish with some other communications or finish handling some situation at the Net Control station. Just make sure you're not putting *off priority or emergency traffic.*

Be sure to have a map of the entire event with key locations clearly marked. A lot of traffic comes in asking where such-and-such is.

Always be sure you can easily contact the Comm Boss [usually the EC or the AEC]. If the Comm Boss has to leave the event temporarily, have a radio frequency or cell phone available to contact him even when off site.
Make sure the Comm Boss monitors the radio or has the cell phone turned on.

The FCC requires that hams give their call signs every 10 minutes and when a contact is finished. Since Net Control is transmitting frequently, be sure to give your call sign every 10 minutes. ("This is KD6JTU, Net Control for the Half Moon Bay Dream Machines event"). Shadow hams or those at a post may want to end every completed communication with Net Control using something like "This is Nancy's Shadow, WB6WGM" because they really don't know if they'll be transmitting again within 10 minutes."

Net Control Basics

One of the most essential parts of an emergency net is the character and skill of the Net Control Station (NCS). The NCS coordinates all net activity and shapes the net operation. Basic duties:

1. **CONTROL THE NET.** The NCS is in charge of the net while it is in session. The NCS is responsible for controlling who uses the frequency.
2. **COORDINATE with EC or the AEC.** The NCS must coordinate with the EC/AEC in order to meet the client needs.
3. **HAVE A CLEAR SIGNAL.** Net Control must have a commanding signal - full quieting into the repeater and adequate audio is a minimum: everyone should be able to hear the NCS. Net operators in mobile operation may have high local ambient noise...weak or noisy NCS signals are not satisfactory. Have standby long term emergency power.
4. **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.** NCS must keep track of which resources are on the net and who has departed.
5. **IDENTIFY A BACKUP NCS**. Find an alternate NCS to serve as backup.
6. **KEEP A LOG.** Be sure to keep a written record of the incident and a list of traffic for each station in a systematic manner.
7. **BE BRIEF.** Make instructions clear and concise, using as few words as possible. When sending traffic, dictate the message as fast as you would write it down to set the proper rate. Remind net participants of this requirement; yet be respectful and act as a good team member. Calm the net when needed.
8. **MAINTAIN AN EVEN PACE.** This is necessary to eliminate the need for repeats of the

message. Break after every five words or so to allow stations time to write the message down Ask for fills in the text at the end of each paragraph, and confirm receipt at the end of each message. Ask for repeats if you are not sure.
9. **TACTICAL CALL SIGNS.** Use tactical call signs on the net and enforce this rule with the other members of the net. Use of tactical call signs is essential. *Drop* your FCC callsign at the end of an exchange, but no more often than once every 10 minutes.
10. **TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.** Different nets handle different types of traffic. Know which types of nets are operating, and where those nets (resource/logistics, tactical, county, city, & command) are (by frequency and purpose). Titrate messages as to precedence handling *Emergency traffic first*, then priority traffic.
11. **KNOW YOUR NET MEMBERS** - Through weekly net and exercises get to know your *core* operators. Recognizing voices and call signs (even from partials) lets the NCS acknowledge check-ins with few repeats.
12. **LISTEN.** After asking for reports or soliciting traffic, LISTEN!
a. Ask for traffic in priority order: Emergency, Priority and Routine. Take down as many calls for each as you can before acknowledging anyone. This provides a solid basis for clearing the messages.
b. Acknowledge all the stations that you heard for a specific priority level. Then yield the frequency over to a single station with the highest priority traffic. When that station is finished, hand the frequency over to the next station which you heard without soliciting more traffic. Follow this pattern until all of the calling stations you heard have made their calls. After you've completed your list, begin the same procedure once again. Give your directions to the net in a clear and concise manner. Provide pauses for stations to break the net for Emergency or Priority traffic.

A: Participating in a Directed Net

Stations should route all communications first through “Net Control” and wait for directions. That is, it is mandatory to obtain permission before contacting anyone else on the net. The NCS will leave frequent pauses on the net for additional traffic and ask for relays (especially necessary on simplex). Stations should monitor the radio net frequency continuously. If they need to leave, notify NCS, “leaving the net, changing frequency, “will be back in X minutes, station is closing, etc.” End your traffic with your tactical and FCC call sign or every 10 minutes when participating in an ongoing contact.

To notify Net Control that you have nothing more to add voice, “CLEAR”). When finished with a transmission that requires a response or QSL, but not finished with traffic, voice “OVER or GO AHEAD”.
Remember not to leave the net without checking out! Otherwise, Net Control wastes time looking for you. Someone may be sent to find you; see if you’re o.k. If so, you’ve now become part of the problem!

B: Calling Net Control

Wait for a break/pause in traffic to check-in; by dropping your callsign, or if one is well known to the NCS, simply drop your callsign suffix, and your tactical ID. Example: “KOP”. That indicates that “KOP” is trying to get the NCS’s attention. Example: “CERT EC9 IC”. That indicates that the CERT Area 9 Incident Commander desires the NCS’s attention or has traffic. A station may also voice, “**break, info, relay, traffic**“, or similarly signal NCS in order to be acknowledged. Only emergency traffic should be voiced “BREAK BREAK” and the NCS should then acknowledge that station immediately by voicing, “Emergency Traffic GO”.

On a very active net, usually just say your ID in order to get the NCS’s attention:
Wait for Net Control to answer. Don’t call repeatedly; The NCS probably heard you and is busy. NCS should reply “<your ID>, go ahead”. Always Handle Emergency Traffic First! Secondly, Priority Traffic, Thirdly Welfare Traffic. This is a necessary trait f a skilled NCS.

C: Acknowledging a Call

When Net Control calls you, answer promptly if operating simplex, but if on a repeater either wait for the courtesy tone, or if none, then wait until the repeater drops, before answering. Answer by saying, “go”, go ahead, or simply drop your callsign or tactical ID.

D: Ending a Call

The station who initiated the call ends it by voicing, “ <your call sign, clear>.”
Understand that when using tactical callsigns conform to FCC part 97 rules by ending with your FCC callsign at the end of a series of transmissions and not more than 10 minutes during a series of transmissions.

E: Calling Another Station Directly

Call another station only after ascertaining a directive from the NCS “to call your station here”. Sometimes the NCS will direct you and the receiving station to pass your traffic to a sub-channel in order to remove congestion on the net frequency.
Example: NCS: “CERT EC9 ICP please call EOC and pass your Emergency Traffic”
CERT EC9 voices, “EOC this is CERT EC9 ICP, are you ready to copy?”
EOC answers: “This is the EOC, go ahead” or voice, “CERT EC9 ICP this is EOC, ready” or best, the EOC simply voices, “READY” or “GO”
Remember to ID at the end of the call with your FCC callsign.
Leave pauses between transmissions and keep them short. When finished, voice “CLEAR”

or at the maximum, voice, “Back to Net”. Example: “CERT EC9 ICP KM6CXI clear”.

Part Two: Directed Net Practice Exercises

A Checking-In
B Relays
C Changing Frequencies
D Use of Tactical Call Signs
E Announcements

Checking-In

Checking-in is how you make yourself known to Net Control. Net Control directs the process; follow their instructions.
Examples: NCS: “Stations with emergency traffic call now” or “Will all stations in Kensington, please check in now?” or “Will all stations with call sign suffixes beginning with Alpha through Delta please check in now”, etc. (Note the suffix is the letters after the number in your call sign). Speak slowly, enunciate clearly, **make use of phonetics**
Pay attention to details. The entire net slows down if NC needs to ask for a “fill” or repeat. Check-ins should give the NCS time to write it down

Exercise: Routine Net Check-In (non-disaster situation)

NCS: This is <NCS call sign>. My name is <name>, Net Control for the XXX Training Net. This is a directed net. Do not transmit without direction from Net Control. Do not leave the net without first informing Net Control. Stations with Emergency or Priority traffic may break in at any time by voicing ‘break break’.
Is there any emergency or priority traffic at this time?” (long pause). Are there any relays (pause).
“We will now take check-ins by call sign suffix.
Will all stations with call sign suffixes beginning with A-D, Alpha through Gulf only, please check-in using phonetics”

Long Pause after last check-in heard.
NCS: “Acknowledging <callsign#1>, <callsign#2> -- or -- “None heard.”
NCS: “Are there any other stations with call sign suffixes A-D, Alpha through Delta, please call now using phonetics.”
NC: “None heard. Are there any relays?”
Will all stations with call sign suffixes beginning with E-L, Echo through Lima please call now using your full callsign phonetically” etc . . .

Are there any relays?

NC: “None heard. Thank you all for checking in.
Net Business will now begin. Is there any traffic for the net, please come now”

Relays

Often on simplex a station cannot be heard by net control such as a very weak station (poor antenna, bad location, low power, inside location, etc.) or NCS may not be in an ideal location or have an ideal antenna (an emergency situation, located in a noisy environment, have a temporary technical difficulties, a distraction, etc.). All participants need to actively monitor check-ins and acknowledgements to see if Net Control misses anyone. If you hear a station that Net Control misses, you should relay the info to Net Control by voicing “RELAY”. The NCS will say, “Relay go ahead”.

The relay station will identify their call sign, make contact, and relay the pertinent information to the NCS.
Hint: Keep squelch at lowest threshold level. If on a repeater monitor the input frequency as well.

Exercise/Drill: Net Check-In w/ Relay

NCS: “This is <NCS call sign>, My name is <name>, Net Control for the Training Net.”
NCS: “We will now take check-ins by call sign suffix. Will all stations with call sign suffixes beginning with A-D, Alpha through Delta, please check in now.”
Various <callsign#1> <callsign#2> etc
NCS: “Net control acknowledges <callsign#1>, <callsign#2>, etc. ..
Are there any other stations with call sign suffixes A-D, Alpha through Delta, or stations that I missed?
If you hear a station that is not acknowledged by NCS, please voice, “relay”, and wait until NCS acknowledges you.
Relay Station: “Relay”
NCS: “Relay go ahead”
Relay Station: “I heard <weak-station-call-sign>. This is <your-call-sign>.”
NCS: “Thank you. Acknowledging <weak-station-call sign>. Are there any other stations with call sign suffixes Alpha through Delta or stations that I have not acknowledged
NCS None heard. Thank you for checking in. This is <NC call sign>”
NCS then repeats for Echo-through Kilo, Lima through Romeo, Sierra through Zulu, and so on.

Checkins could also be taken by region, district, or area. Always ask for emergency traffic first.

Exercise: Passing Traffic off the Net Frequency with a Relay Station

“Break, Break, N6DRT with emergency traffic”
NCS: “N6DRT go ahead and list your traffic”
N6DRT: “I have emergency traffic for Richmond Red Cross”
NCS: “N6DRT, call your station here and pass your traffic.”
N6DRT: “Richmond Red Cross this is N6DRT, do you copy?”
N6DRT tries again: “Richmond Red Cross this is N6DRT, do you copy?” No response.
NCS: “Richmond Red Cross this is Net Control, do you copy?”
Richmond Red Cross: ”This is Richmond Red Cross, copy loud and clear”
NCS: “Richmond Red Cross, do you copy N6DRT?”
RRC answers: “negative”.
NCS: Is there any station that can copy both N6DRT and RRC on frequency? Go ahead”
KB6LHR: KB6LHR
NCS: “KB6LHR please establish contact with both RRC and N6DRT here and if good copy please move both off frequency to 146.550 MHz and relay..Then report back here when clear.”
KB6LHR: “Copy. RRC and N6DRT please move to 146.550 and I relay your traffic.
RRC: “going”
N6DRT: “going”
KB6LHR then moves to 146.430 MHz, establishes contact with both stations, receives the message from N6DRT, and relays the message to Richmond Red Cross. When the traffic is completed all three stations return to the Net Frequency and drops their callsign during a break. Example: “LHR back. RRC back, DRT back and clear”. The NCS acknowledges each returnee.
Comments: Here we assume that the NCS knows that 146.430 is clear and that KB6LHR, had good copy with N6DRT and RRC.

Tactical Call Signs and/or “Unit IDs”

Using tactical or unit IDs identifies a location or function instead of an individual
Examples: “Checkpoint 3”, “Rover 1”, “John’s Shadow”, “Net Control, EOC, CERT Area Ken 6, etc.”
IDs allows the NCS to quickly move traffic without regard to what radio operator is staffing any particular location or function. Also it is simple, plain English.
USages: The tactical call stays the same throughout the incident or event
Use your tactical call consistently
Contact Net Control or others by their tactical call
Listen for your tactical call and respond promptly when called

The use of tactical calls does not eliminate FCC requirement to ID with your FCC call sign at least every 10 minutes and at the end of your last transmission.
Since it may be longer than 10 minutes before Net Control gets back to you again, finish your transmission with your FCC call sign

Exercise: Making Announcements/Bulletins

NCS This is <NCS Call Sign>, Net Control for the Karo-Echo net. We will now proceed with announcements. If you have a relevant announcement or bulletin for the net please state your call sign only at this time.
#1: <your call sign #1>
#2: <your call sign #2>

NCS: Net control acknowledges <callsign#1> and <callsign#2>. <callsign#1>, go ahead with your announcement.

#1: Thank you Net Control. There will be a Directed Net Training session at the next Karo-Echo meeting on Monday April 1 at 19:30 local time at the Kensington Community Center in Kensington. This is <callsign#1> back to Net Control.

NCS: "Thank you <callsign#1>. Are there are any questions or fills needed, please state your call sign now."

NCS: "None heard. <callsign#2>, go ahead with your announcement.
#2 Thank you Net Control. We have a Karo-Echo simulated emergency test scheduled for March 31 between 0945 and 1145 local time. Please mark your calendars. Details to follow at next net meeting. This is <callsign#2> back to Net Control.

NCS: "Thank you <callsign#2>. If there are any questions or fills needed, voice your call sign now.
NCS: "None heard. This is <NCS call sign>"

Net Control Example: Loma Prieta Quake – 1989
Frequency: The 145.110 repeater 10 minutes after quake

The NCS is assigned by the EC or AEC and asks the repeater control operator to turn off the repeater's timer.
Repeater control operator answers: "will do it shortly. This is <callsign>"
The NCS establishes a directed net and asks for emergency traffic. Hearing none, NCS asks for priority traffic.
The first NCS on frequency hands off to new net control operator, N6DRT, EC of West CoCo County ARES/RACES
Repeater control operator turns off timer: "INFO"
NCS: "Info go". "Repeater timer is turned off, KA6OFR"
Net Control solicits damage reports leaving frequent pauses for breaks for priority and/or

emergency traffic.
N6DRT deploys stations to Doctors Hospital, Brookside, Richmond Red Cross, Berkeley Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Alameda County Blood Bank, and other served agencies, as conventional communications are unusable.
24 hour staffing is arranged as are reports of damage and needs come in. The East Bay Red Cross requests 24 hour staffing for three shelters, the Cypress Overpass morgue, the Richmond Red Cross (W6CUS), the Berkeley Red Cross, and the Oakland Red Cross.

Part III: Net Control Logging (keeping track of traffic, locations, and frequencies)

The NCS station must log each station on net frequency, their location, their traffic, and to what frequency they have been sent.

Depending on the amount of traffic on the primary net frequency, the NCS will move two or more stations to an adjacent secondary or tertiary frequency to pass their traffic. In short, simultaneous traffic flow on three or more frequencies will accomplish three times or better amount of traffic efficiency when orchestrated by an experienced NCS. In fact, that is how the National Traffic System has been operating for almost a century.

It is best to keep everyone on the same frequency unless traffic is more than more than moderate. When traffic is recognized as too congested, the EC or NCS shall establish an alternative frequency based on function and/or area/location. Floaing stations that can bridge two or more nets should be established.

After stations have checked in and have listed their traffic, the NCS can browse over his/her log in order to determine what traffic is to be passed next and where.

If Red Cross Shelter at El Cerrito HS (ECHS) needs to talk to East Bay Red Cross Hq in Oakland, the NCS proceeds thus.
NCS: “Oakland Red Cross” [or ORC]
ORC: “This is ORC”.
NCS: “Call El Cerrito HS to establish readability. If a go. Change frequency to 146.430 and pass your traffic.”.
ORC: “El Cerrito HS how copy?”
ECHS: “Loud and Clear” [or alternatively say: “Readability Q5” or “Copy”, or “go”
ORC: “Going to 146.430 MHz”
ECHS: “Going”

The NCS log should list the type of traffic, by whom, and time and date. Specifics message content is not necessary to be recorded by the NCS.

NCS LOG for Callsign: Tactical Callsign: Location:
Date ______ Frequency ____ Incident _____ Resource __ Tactical__

(use a pencil or eraser when stations leave net frequency and return)

Tactical   I FCC   I Location   I Traffic List& precedences) I
Frequency
Callsign   I Callsign I   I (OK to use multiple lines)   I or
QRT

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CHECK-IN LIST FOR PERSONNEL

1. INCIDENT NAME:	2. Date/Time Prepared	3.Check-In Location (Staging Area, ICP, or Other):
4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD (Date/Time):		
5. CHECK-IN DETAILS		

CALL SIGN	VEH. #	Qualification Rank or Organization	NAME LAST, FIRST	ID #	HOURS		
						IN REQ OUT	

6. SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL OR EQUIPMENT

LEICS 211P Rev 9/09

7. PREPARED BY:

COMM Log

ICS 309- KE

1. Incident Name and Activation Number

2. Operational Period (Date/Time)

From: **To:**

3. Radio Net Name (for NCOs) or Position/Tactical Call

4. Radio Operator (Name, Call Sign)

5. **COMMUNICATIONS LOG**

Time (24:00)	FROM		TO		Message
	Call Sign/ID	Msg #	Call Sign/ID	Msg #	

6. Prepared By (Name, Call Sign)	**7. Date & Time Prepared**	**8. Page _____ of _____**

Communications Log (ICS Form 309-KARO-ECHO)

Purpose: The Comm Log records the details of message traffic and is used by either an individual or a Net Control Operator (NCO). These logs provide the basic reference from which to extract communications traffic history.

Preparation: The Comm Log is initiated and maintained by the Net Control Operator (NCO) or the individual operator (e.g. a field communicator). Completed logs are submitted to the supervisor who forwards them to the Documentation Unit.

Distribution: The Documentation Unit maintains a file of all Comm Logs. All completed original forms MUST be forwarded to the Documentation Unit.

Instructions for completing the form:

Field #	**Field Title**	**Instructions**
1	Incident Name / Number	Enter the name and activation number assigned to the incident
2	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the form applies. Record the start and end date and time
3	Net / Position Name	**For NCOs:** Enter the name of the radio net **For Others:** Enter the name of the position or tactical call
4	Radio Operator	Enter the name and call sign of the radio operator
5	Communications Log	**Time:** Enter the local time in 24-hour format **From:** Enter the *From* call sign or ID and the message number **To:** Enter the *To* call sign or ID and the message number **Message:** Enter the message

6	Prepared By	Enter the name and call sign of the person completing the log
7	Date & Time Prepared	Enter the date and time the form was prepared (24-hour clock)
8	Page numbers	Enter the page number and number of pages

Submit this form to your supervisor at the end of your shift.

KARO-ECHO ON-SITE Assignment Sheet

Site Location ______________________ Page _____ of ________

NameCall SignTime Avail for AssignmentAssignmentAssigned TimeTime on StationTime ReleasedTime Exiting Staging12345678910111213141516Event ______________________ Activation #: ________________ Date: _________

Staging Coordinator Call Sign: ____________

Resource Check In & Assignment Sheet	**KE Resource Net Tracking**	**ICS 311 Karo/ Echo**

Page _____ of ________Event ______________________ Activation #: ________________ Date: _________ Net Control Call Sign: ____________

Call SignNameDeparture LocationDSWDestinationAssignment Date/TimeDispatch Check-inDispatch Check OutDEMOB Return Check-inDEMOB Return Check-out12345678910111213

NAME:____Date:____

Event/
Incident:____